



## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—AMONG THE BRIDGE.

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Ten lines to a square, the space enclosed in the following table:

One Square	Each day	Each week	Each month	Each quarter	Each year
One line	10	60	180	540	1080
Two lines	20	120	360	1080	2160
Three lines	30	180	540	1620	3240
Four lines	40	240	720	2160	4320
Five lines	50	300	900	2700	5400
Six lines	60	360	1080	3240	6480
Seven lines	70	420	1260	3780	7560
Eight lines	80	480	1440	4320	8640
Nine lines	90	540	1620	4860	9720

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## Miscellaneous Items.

—Charles Carroll Hicks, who was recently arrested at the St. Nicholas Hotel for having uttered seditious language, and being in the service of Jeff. Davis, has been sent from Fort Lafayette to Washington. He is to be examined by the Secretary of War on the charges preferred against him.

—The Richmond Enquirer of the 20th, thinks a "smashing defeat" of the Federal forces on the Carolina coast, "would now almost, we think, make the affectionate soul of the gentle North turn a little more to thoughts of peace."

—On the evening of the 14th ult., an attempt was made to assassinate General Banks in New Orleans. The Picayune publishes the following account of the affair:

—We regret to learn that an attempt was made to shoot Major-General Banks as he was about entering his carriage at the ladies' entrance of the City Hotel, about a quarter past 7 o'clock last evening. The weapon used was an air-gun, and the bullet, after passing near where the General stood, was found on the opposite sidewalk. The person who made the base attempt disappeared at once, and at last accounts the police had not been successful in tracing out his identity.

—An hour after, the General appeared at the opera. It is unnecessary to say that he appeared with his usual equanimity, and as you well know, he is not a man to be easily alarmed about anything.

—Three men have been arrested in connection with this affair, and the police are searching for the fourth.

—Ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, recently made a speech in Hartford, in which he affirmed that the war was brought on by sending supplies to Fort Sumter? Other aspersed sentiments were ventilated by him, ending with the declaration that the people were about to protest against executive tyranny. "It is not at the ballot box, then in some other way."

—An upright Captain undertook to drive from his seat, an old gentleman armed in a cloak, in the cars between Washington and Baltimore, not long since. The old gentleman bore the fellow's insolence as long as he could, when he threw off his cloak, revealing a Major-General's rank, and ordered the Captain under arrest for ungentlemanly and unsoldierlike conduct. The old gentleman was Gen. Couch.

—A correspondent says that one of the amusements of the rebel army on the Rappahannock, is Ethiopian minstrelsy. Pretence believes the poor fellows can readily find bones enough.

—Gov. Johnson of Tennessee has issued a proclamation warning all persons holding, renting, occupying, or using any real or personal estate in his district, or the rents, issues, and profits thereof, belonging to persons who have gone into the Confederate States, leaving their property in the hands of agents, not to pay the same over to said persons or their agents, but to retain the same until some person suitable has been appointed in behalf of the United States to receive the same, and hold it subject to the order of the Federal Government.

—Gen. Butler has told his friends in Washington the course which he should have pursued with reference to the proclamation of Jeff. Davis against him, had it reached New Orleans while he was still in command. He would have sent a rebel General and several other officers then in his hands to Ship Island, with orders that upon receipt of authentic intelligence by the officers in command there, that a hair of Butler's head or any of his officers had been touched, these rebel prisoners should all be hung at once. "And," adds Butler, "Jeff. Davis knows me well enough to believe that what I promised I should perform. He knows that a Massachusetts man who dared to vote sixty-four times for him at the Charleston Convention, would dare to do anything."

—The Nashville (Tenn.) Dispatch tells the story of a colored girl who jumped from the top of a house, with her child in her arms, to escape her mistress, who was going to take her South. She was not much injured, and made her escape. Of course, the miserable creature had always been happy in slavery.

—A young lady living near Worcester, Mass., made a dressing gown and sent it to one of the army hospitals. Her name happened to be attached to it, and she has received a letter of thanks from a Minnesota soldier, to whom it had been given.

—Holding one's nose a little.

—The Richmond Enquirer tells the Valaughdam folks, who are so affectionate and willing to forgive and forget:

—If they repudiate the debt they have contracted, and abandon the government they have established; and recent votes; and break pledges; and eat dirt—it is well; we shall be charmed; the movement will suit us perfectly, and although we shall not exactly respect the actors in that affair, yet we shall not be unwilling to trade with them—holding our noses a little—and to show them all proper civilities, but at a proper distance."

—Think of it. If a Northern peace man will eat dirt for the "Southern gentlemen," after a time the Southerners will trade with them—holding our noses a little."

—Fanaticism vs. Generalship.

—It is quite a common charge made against some of our officers, that they are fanatics, but fanatics have sometimes accomplished great things in war. Stonewall Jackson is an instance in our present war. He is as full of crooked notions as any body ever born in New England, and a hypocrite at that. He was for years troubled with a delusion that he was about to be crippled by paralysis of his legs, and as a matter of precaution, would sit for hours every day with a sheet wound about his loins. He was reputed about half crazy, and yet turns out to be a tolerably good general.

## The Boston Massacre.

For the St. Paul Press:

As Captain Preston and eight soldiers were passing through the streets of Boston, a collision took place between some of the citizens and the soldiers. The latter fired upon the former, killing and wounding several persons. It is said that the soldiers were provoked to this course by the taunts and threatening gestures of persons in the street. The Captain and his men were immediately apprehended. "The people of Boston and of the whole State arose as one man, to express their indignation at the deed, and their hatred of the authors. Policy, prudence, mercy, every restraining influence, was swept away before the torrent of popular wrath. Murder was the midnight name, and death the highest penalty, that public opinion could adjudge to the act of the soldiers." This is the testimony of History. The massacre took place on the 3d of March, 1770. The soldiers were Red-coats.

So satisfied were the whole people of the commonwealth of the abundant guilt of each of these nine British soldiers, that for a while no man could be found who would plead their cause. The man who ventured to speak in their behalf, or even suggested that they might not all be guilty, was denounced as only fit to share their proper punishment. "Nobody doubted the guilt of the accused. Nobody thought that it could under any circumstances, be anything short of the most outrageous murder for an English soldier to shoot a Boston citizen."

Under these circumstances, who would dare defend the criminals? Who would sacrifice reputation by stumping the tide of popular vengeance? It was well for the honor of Massachusetts, that two men were found who dared to serve as counsel for the accused—John Adams and Josiah Quincy, Junr. They satisfied themselves that the popular feeling against them was unwarrantable, and that there was danger if they refused their services, that innocent blood would be shed. They consulted together with a few friends, and concluded to risk all consequences, and defend the prisoners. Almost immediately their worst apprehensions were realized. Those whom they loved and respected, as well as the mass of the people, expressed their surprise and indignation. "The most unjust suspicions of bribery and treachery were indulged against them. They shared almost equally with the accused in the dislike of the people."

Mr. Quincy's father, on hearing that his son had engaged to defend the prisoners, expressed his great grief and astonishment. But, rising above the present, and looking only at what was just and right, Mr. Quincy wrote to his father, "I dare affirm that you and this whole people will one day rejoice that I became an advocate of the accused criminals charged with the murder of our fellow-citizens."

The trial came off. Captain Preston and six of the soldiers were acquitted. Two were convicted of manslaughter instead of the crime of murder with which they were charged. Posterity and history have done justice to the men who, against the popular clamor for vengeance, dared to seek that the guilty only should be punished, and the innocent protected and acquitted. History is ever repeating itself, and well will it be for us, if we profit by its lessons.

Let us beware—the Red men may be in as great danger of being the victims of popular vengeance now, as were the Red coats then. And let the champions of justice and equity be firm and fearless. Though they are hated, defamed, and cursed now, if we are saved from wronging the weak and condemning the guilty, we shall all one day rejoice, that there are men who recognize a higher law than that of extorted public opinion.

M.

## Encouraging Desertion.

The Copperheads are earnestly laboring to induce soldiers to desert, and in many cases with success. It will be necessary to make severe examples both of the deserters and their abettors, in order to prevent this evil. As evidence of this statement, read the following from the Vicksburg correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial:

—"We have here the means of knowing that there is a class of traitors in the West who would not scruple to aid the enemy in any way. Letters have been received here by soldiers encouraging them to desert. One was received yesterday from a man named McManis, in Monroe county, Indiana, addressed to his son, who has deserted; and therefore, the Colonel opened the letter. It was the second one received from the same man since the desertion of his son, at Arkansas Post. Both have been forwarded to Gov. Morton. Both of these letters entreat the son to get out of the army, on furlough, if he can, if not, by desertion. They state that a number have come home to that county, and remain unmolested; and if they should be molested, there would be plenty of shot guns and rifles that would protect them. I see by the Memphis dispatches, that in this same county of Monroe there has been an attempt to resist the arrest of these deserters, which the Governor has undertaken to quell. Such a man as this McManis, with the certain evidence against him, now in possession of the Governor, ought not to escape execution. A little determined, prompt action may avoid a deal of trouble in the future."

McClellan and a Wounded Soldier.

A Boston paper says that when General McClellan visited one of the military hospitals in that city he found a soldier who had lost his leg. "Where were you wounded?" asked the General. "At Fredericksburg," replied the soldier; "but if you had been there, General, I should not have been hurt!"

The reader is at liberty to draw his own conclusion of the inference the wounded soldier intended to convey. Some may consider it a high compliment to their favorite General.

## The "Diffusion of Sound Political Information" at West Point.

The Rev. J. P. Newman, while delivering a lecture in New York, last week, related an interesting incident. Said the lecturer: "Several years since, in going up the Hudson river on a steambot, I happened to meet the chaplain of the West Point Academy. In the course of conversation with him I learned that he was also the professor of ethics in the institution. I asked him, what text book they used. He said, 'Wayland's Moral Sciences expurgated.' I inquired what he meant by expurgated. He answered, the chapter on slavery left out, by order of the Honorable Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War."

This shows the manner in which our West Point officers have been educated in "conservative" moral science, and trained up to aid the rebellion. It is an interesting question to know whether the "expurgated" edition is still used as a text book?

## A Visit of Hitherto Corps Nerved on General Pope.

On Saturday last, two drafted soldiers of the Thirty-fourth Wisconsin regiment, claiming their discharge on the ground that they were not citizens, not having taken out their papers, but who had been taken in charge by officers and confined for safe keeping by desire of Maj. Genl. Pope, were brought before a commission in Milwaukee on a writ of Habeas corpus, and, after argument, was discharged. General Pope, upon service of the writ immediately responded, coming through the utmost respect for the authority of the Court. His action in the case is highly commended in the Milwaukee journals.

## Napoleon and the Massacre of De-

Mr. Kingslake, in his "Invasion of the Crimea," reviews the history of Napoleon III with caustic pen. Of the massacre of the Hottentots on the 4th of December, 1822, speaking of the slaughter from the Rue de Sauter to the Western extremity of the Boulevard Moutmarie, he observes that the slayers were thousands of soldiers, and the slain were a number of negroes, but never he counted; not among all those slayers and slain there was not one combatant. There was no fight, no riot, no fray, no quarrel, no dispute. What happened was a slaughter of unarmed men, women and children. Where they lay the dead were witnesses. Corpses lying apart struck deeper into people's memory than the dead who were lying in heaps. Some were haunted with the look of an old man with silver hair, whose only weapon was the umbrella which lay at his side. Some shuddered because of seeing the gay tailor of the Boulevard sitting dead against the wall of a house, and scarce parted from the cigar which lay on the ground near his hand. Some lay on their minds the sight of a shop front, because, though the lad was killed, the proof-sheets which he was carrying had remained in his hands, and were red with his blood, and were fluttering in the wind."

One grand object was gained by these military operations. They effectually stopped the laugh against the silent, torpid man who had undertaken to succeed his uncle. The comic side of the plot of Napoleon was completely ruined. The new power was from that time a thing which all men respect, a "fact." One of the Colonels engaged declared that his regiment alone had killed 2,000 Hottentots. Paris on the 4th of December looked like a city struck down by a plague. The Parisians are not afraid to look on street fighting, but an English writer says that the memory of the slaughter from the Rue de Sauter to the Western extremity of the Boulevard Moutmarie, he observed that the slayers were thousands of soldiers, and the slain were a number of negroes, but never he counted; not among all those slayers and slain there was not one combatant. There was no fight, no riot, no fray, no quarrel, no dispute. What happened was a slaughter of unarmed men, women and children. Where they lay the dead were witnesses. Corpses lying apart struck deeper into people's memory than the dead who were lying in heaps. Some were haunted with the look of an old man with silver hair, whose only weapon was the umbrella which lay at his side. Some shuddered because of seeing the gay tailor of the Boulevard sitting dead against the wall of a house, and scarce parted from the cigar which lay on the ground near his hand. Some lay on their minds the sight of a shop front, because, though the lad was killed, the proof-sheets which he was carrying had remained in his hands, and were red with his blood, and were fluttering in the wind."

## The Marriage of the Prince of Wales.

The marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with Princess Alexandra of Denmark, will take place on Tuesday, March 10.

By Her Majesty's command the ceremony will be performed in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, in which chapel the Prince of Wales was christened, and by which arrangement the Queen will be enabled to be present in person. The arrangements will be much the same as on the occasion when the Prince of Wales left England after his marriage.—Court Circular.

## A Bitter Dose.

The cup of military despotism has been presented to the lips of the Shelbyville (Tenn.) Banner (formerly published at Memphis) in a shape which it does not like. Here is how it squirms upon being compelled to swallow the dose:—"DICTATION TO THE PRESS."

—"We have been furnished with the following 'order,' printed in blank, but signed by fellow who assumes to himself an authority which has never been equalled in the Confederacy. This order reads as follows:

—"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, Shelbyville, Feb. 28, 1863.—The bearer—has permission to sell newspapers and periodicals in —, on his word of honor that he will not sell in any other place, except the above mentioned, and that he will purchase papers of no one but the undersigned. Also, that he will not charge more than twelve and a half cents for weeklies."

—"Under this order, as we understand it, we, as publishers of the Shelbyville Banner, have no further right to sell our paper, unless under the supervision and by the permission of this man Winslow. Is this constitutional liberty? Has this the true substance of the freedom of the press? Who is H. C. Winslow, who from the Headquarters of the Army of Tennessee, issues so positive and peremptory an order? Has he any authority to issue his ukase orders from the headquarters of Gen. Bragg? Does he belong to the staff of the General commanding, and has he a right to proclaim to the army and people in Middle Tennessee that no person shall ever purchase papers without his permission?"

—"We await an answer to these interrogations. In the meanwhile we shall attempt to understand why the General should have been so kind as to permit Winslow to be arrested, and placed in the guard-house, small boys, who, by selling newspapers, are supporting families whose fathers are in the war. Such piffling meanness needs no comment."

## The Polish Insurrection.

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE MOVEMENT.

From the London Times.

There can now be no doubt of the magnitude of the Polish insurrection. We have no details, and the bare telegraphic summaries come to us from the Russian authorities, who, of course, represent events as favorably as possible for their cause. But nothing can be more ominous than even these meagre reports. The dates and names of places cannot err. The column of Polish news and a map of the country are enough to show how widespread is the revolt, and how little progress has been made in suppressing it, in spite of alleged victories over the insurgents. Wengrow, which it is said has been taken by the Russians, is a merely nominal victory, and is not to be taken seriously. The column of Polish news and a map of the country are enough to show how widespread is the revolt, and how little progress has been made in suppressing it, in spite of alleged victories over the insurgents. 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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1863.

NUMBER 65

## The Saint Paul Press.

This paper has a large Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, MARCH 8.

### NEWS OF THE MORNING.

By way of Charleston and Nassau we hear that the pirate Reticution, in addition to capturing and burning several vessels, has sunk an unknown whaler with all on board, owing to her having showed light.

Gold in Richmond outstrips New York slightly, it being quoted at \$5. It advanced 10 cents in one day.

The Senate confirmed yesterday the Commission appointed by the President to adjust claims against the government arising out of the Sioux outbreak. It consists of Messrs. Cyrus Aldrich, of Minnesota, Albert S. White, of Indiana, and Eli R. Chase, of Wisconsin.

We have suffered a defeat at Spring Hill, Tennessee, thirty miles south of Nashville. Our forces were under command of Col. Colburn, of the 21st Inf., and the rebels were led by Van Dorn. Seven regiments of infantry were within thirteen miles of the battle ground, but notwithstanding the engagement was continued for a day they were not brought forward.

### A RAPID PROSECUTION.

Gov. Ramsey started yesterday morning for Washington, on business connected with the State Government. Whether it is his intention to take his seat in the Senate during the Executive Session, now being held, we are not informed. If he should do so it would, of course, involve the resignation of the office of Governor, in which case Hon. H. A. Smith, President elect of the Senate, who has now become Lieutenant Governor of the State, vice Hon. Ignatius Donnelly resigned, would succeed to the gubernatorial chair. Senator—President of the Senate—Lieut. Governor—Governor—all in a week; was there ever such a Swift ascent of the successive steps of political preferment since the Corsican usurper seized the imperial diadem? Was there ever such an avalanche of public honors heaped upon the head of one citizen before?

Honors light upon him in flocks like blackbirds on a cornfield. Alas! Swift, it appears to us, that these same honors have ravens' beaks of cars, like those sable birds, with troops of office hawking around them, who will peck the golden grain from the good man's hand and leave as nothing but the insidious skeleton of your former self.

Consider, Swift, there are fifty thousand adults in the State who want offices. You will have, say, a hundred, to bestow. So you see, from this simple arithmetical calculation, by consenting, if you should consent, to accept the vacated dignity of the Chief Executive, you will have arrayed against yourself forty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine. Your case, you see, is a hard one. But Governors have lived through it and Governors will, and if you don't come out at the top of the heap when it is done shuffling, we are mistaken in the man.

### EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate on the last day of the session of the Legislature:

Commissioners to receive the notes of citizens of the State engaged in the military and naval service of the United States.—For the Eastern District—Johnston T. Kildner, of Ramsey county, Solomon Shaw, of St. Louis county, and J. Daniels, of Olmsted county, and J. H. Stevens, of McLeod county.

### THE GRAIN EXPORTS OF THE WEST.

The immense quantities of grain which the West pours through the narrow channel of the Erie canal to New York, is indicated by the following statement which we take from a newspaper summary of the report of the Canal Department of New York:

The whole amount of tonnage arrived at this water by way of the Erie Canal, from Western States and Canada, during the last season of navigation, was 2,594,837 tons. The whole amount of tonnage arrived at this water, the product of this State, during the same period, was 222,257 tons:

The whole number of barrels of flour arriving at this water, through the canal, during the last season of navigation, was 1,250,560. The whole number of bushels of wheat arriving during the same period was 25,257,260, which, turned into flour, would make 6,564,315 bushels.

Total in barrels..... 6,564,315  
Which is equivalent to 41,890,391 bushels of wheat.

The whole number of bushels of corn arriving at this water during the same period was 28,709,822.

Robert Taylor, State Auditor of Ohio, having declined the appointment of Comptroller of the Treasury, it is thought that Hon. John F. Potter of Wisconsin will be appointed.

### SOUTHERN OPINIONS.

"Slavery, black or white, is right and necessary," says George Fitz Hugh. "Nature has made the weak in mind or body for slaves." "Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring man, white or black," said a South Carolina paper in 1856. "We have got to having everything with the profits free," says the Richmond Examiner. "Free farms, free labor, free society, free thinking, free children, free schools, all belong to the same breed of damnable laws. But the worst of all these abominations is the modern system of free schools." "Mind-silla," "starving wretches," "greasy mechanics," "filthy operatives," "small-fisted farmers," these are the words with which the slaveholders conciliate you, oh men of the North and West. "They have grown saucy, and dare to be impudent to gentlemen," exclaimed the Richmond Enquirer. "Now they are a low, mean, scurvy set, with some little book-learning, but as utterly devoid of spirit or honor as a pack of coveys. They have been suffering to run too long without collars."

### THE LAWS.

We republish on our second page our catalogue of the laws, &c., passed at the recent session of the Legislature, revised and corrected from our last edition. We have included in this summary several private Acts not previously enumerated, and some laws which have since received the Governor's approval. In addition we give the following list of bills passed and not approved.

As set to extend the time for the closing and completion of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad.

Another bill with a similar title and for the same object, but with some amendments relating to the issuance of bonds in Ramsey county for the Fort street road.

To provide for the collection of personal property taxes by the several Town and City Treasurers of the State.

To provide for the limitation of actions for the recovery of lands and tenements in certain cases.

To amend sec. one of chap. 24 of the several laws of the year 1862 in relation to the lease of lands by County Commissioners.

To provide for the location of a State Road from Lake City to Irons Landing.

For the location of a State Road from Hastings to Lakeville.

We shall continue the publication of the Laws in this paper from day to day till the budget is exhausted.

### A Colony of Africans in the United States.

St. Paul, February 16, 1863.

Will not Mr. Eli Thayer modify his plans of Florida colonization so far as to concentrate the African population, North and South, in the peninsula of Florida, giving them homesteads and civil rights under a protectorate of the United States?

Let this be done without force. In my country, a voluntary emigration from Canada and the Northern States, as well as from the insurrectionary districts of the South, upon national guarantees that Florida is set apart—not as a State, but as a province or dependency—for African occupation and self-government. The United States will reserve every strategic point, and, if necessary, enforce internal order; but the proposition is, you perceive, to give not only freedom, but some chance of nationality, to the African population, now scattered over the United States.

Why not Africanize Florida? The refuge of the slave was formerly Canada. Why not establish Florida as the home of all the African race on the continent? Our right to make such a disposition of the conquered district seems clear. Its expellence is manifest. The policy once proclaimed, the language of negro immigration northward vanishes into thin air; treason loses its total capital against the President's Proclamation.

But observe: It is proposed that suffrage and the right to hold office shall not be shared by whites benevolent in Florida. In the States the African is and will be excluded from these civil rights. Let our surrender of Florida to the African population be ample for their own experiment of self-government. I regard this as not only humane and magnanimous, but as essential to the success of the measure.

### NORTHWEST.

An old Minnesota correspondent of the Evening Post.

We transfer the above from a New York Journal. The predicate of the proposition, as we infer from the communication, is that the rebellion in Florida, when subdued by the military power of the nation, gives to the Government of the United States all the rights of conquest, as defined by the laws of nations, while impotent against the constitutional rights of the Nation, it is assumed, may yet transform a community or district into an enemy's country—it may work State suicide, inasmuch as the Constitution recognizes no State organization, unless loyal, and only white loyal. So this as not only humane and magnanimous, but as essential to the success of the measure.

Without expressing any opinion upon the questions of Constitutional Law involved in the foregoing, it is apparent that the discussion suggested by the St. Paul correspondent of the Evening Post, will have great practical importance in the next stage of events, when reconstruction shall succeed subjugation.

### State News.

#### WASCO COUNTY.

The District Court of Wasco County commenced its session on the 23d ult., Judge Donaldson presiding. But two cases were tried—both unimportant.

#### WINONA COUNTY.

The farmers of Wasco County are about to form a Farmer's Club for the discussion of agricultural matters. A good institution, which might be advantageously multiplied.

#### DAKOTA COUNTY.

The Republican says that work is progressing finely on the Winona and St. Peter Railroad. About 100 men are employed and the force is to be greatly augmented in the Spring.

#### DAKOTA COUNTY.

We see by the Hastings Independent, that Major W. B. Leach, of the First Minnesota Regiment, was severely wounded. He was hurled, as there was no prospect of an immediate movement on the Rappahannock.

#### LE SUEUR COUNTY.

Co. D, Capt. Phelps, now stationed at Henderson, has been ordered to Norwegian Lake to relieve Co. G, Capt. Sanders, which will take post at Henderson. Major Cook is to be in command of the post at Norwegian Lake.—Le Sueur Gazette.

#### THE GAZETTE.

The Gazette says that twelve new recruits have been added to the 10th regiment in that town.

There is a black, lazy nigger at Mankato who was among the Indians who were taken prisoners last fall, tried and found guilty of murder, rape and other crimes, and was sentenced to hang.

The continued howl about "this nigger" is a very mean attempt to make political capital. We think there were but two Republicans on the commission before whom he was tried; and at all events the majority were Democrats, so that they are responsible for the recommendation that prevented his execution. The hue and cry made over "this nigger" is characteristic and worthy of the brilliant individuals who are engaged in it.

The Central Republican objects to the recent "act to facilitate the construction of the Minneapolis and Cedar Valley R. R.," on the ground that the corporations named therein desire to get control of this line of road and build the line from Saint Paul to the Chub Creek Valley and there strike across to Rochester. They would thus secure the connection with St. Paul and the Pacific Railroad, in which they are interested, with thirty miles less building than to follow the line of the road as located to the State line.

#### WABASH COUNTY.

Steam Engine.—Levi Dodge, Esq., has commenced the construction of a Steam Ferry Boat to ply between this city and points in Wisconsin. The boat is to consist of two hulls, each 70 feet long and 10 feet beam, ranged side by side, both decked over, making a boat of 70 feet in length by 30 in breadth. The hulls are to be placed 6 feet apart, and the wheel between them just aft of the middle. The works are all to be first-class.—Wabash Co. Herald.

Telegraph from Read's Landing to Eau Claire.—The Eau Claire Free Press of the 29th says: "Mr. E. F. Dodge, of Read's Landing, is in town for the purpose of canvassing the probability of getting a telegraph line from Read's to this place. He thinks if the business meets the approbation of our citizens in the Valley, and they respond with reasonable donations, the work can be accomplished. Mr. Dodge will call upon our merchants and others to-day to see what they have to say about the matter. He has considerable experience in building telegraph lines and is a practical operator. Let us give the matter serious attention to see if Eau Claire cannot be put in lightning communication with the whole world."—Ibid.

#### TERMINAL ACCIDENT AT READ'S LANDING.

A most heart-rending accident occurred at Read's Landing on Monday night last, by which a little boy, a son of widow Nolan, aged about nine years, was instantly killed. In company with a half dozen of playmates he was sliding down hill near J. Olin's store, when his sled came round the corner, gliding over the feet of the leaders of one of Burleigh's stage teams which were going at a brisk trot. All the horses trod on him, and the heavily loaded coach passed over his body, mauling it in a most horrible manner, and causing instant death. His poor mother, who buried her husband only last Sunday, is nearly distracted.—Ibid.

#### GOODBYE COUNTY.

The Red Wing Republican has ascertained the amount of wheat in store at that place—accumulated since the close of navigation—to be 350,000 bushels. It is estimated that owing to the bad state of the roads not even one half of last year's crop has been marketed.

The Republican congratulates itself and the county on its selection by the County Commissioners to do the County Printing. We are very glad to see the Republican devoting so much attention to agricultural subjects. Among its articles this week is one recommending the adoption of the White Willow as wonderfully suitable for hedges in the open prairies of Minnesota, and another on the cultivation of flax.

## LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

### OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

The Pirate Reticution Sinks an Unknown Vessel.

### Commission to Investigate Sioux Depredations Appointed.

### IMMENSE UNION MEETING IN NEW YORK.

### Disaster to Our Arms in Tennessee.

### A LARGE PORTION OF FOUR REGIMENTS CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.

### A THREE HOURS' ENGAGEMENT AT SEA WITH THE ALABAMA.

### GRAND EMANCIPATION MEETING IN LIVERPOOL.

### Gov. Harding Refuses to Leave Utah.

### A Terrible Riot in Detroit.

### Ten or Twelve Lives Lost and from Twenty to Thirty Houses Burned.

### The Rioters Dispersed by the Military.

### GOLD IN RICHMOND THREE DOLLARS FOR ONE.

### FROM TENNESSEE.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

### FROM DETROIT.

### FROM NEW YORK.

### FROM THE SOUTH.

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**WILLIAM LAM, Agt.,**  
of the Widuna and St. Peter R. R. Co.,  
SARGENT & FRANKLIN, AUCTIONEERS. IN CHARGE.

**MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT**  
Having been made in the conditions of a mortgage  
deed, executed by Henry Probst and Margaretha,  
his wife, of the City of Saint Paul, Ramsey coun-  
ty, State of Minnesota, to the said William Lam, on the 7th  
day of August, A. D., eighteen hundred and  
eight, to Israel G. Ish, of Salem, North Carolina,  
given to secure the sum of six hundred dollars,  
according to the conditions of a note of said  
Israel G. Ish, then known as Isham G. Ish, which  
said mortgage was on the 11th day of August, A.  
D. 1888, at H. O'Connell & Co., duly recorded in the

office of the Register of Deeds of said Ramsey county, in book 'N' of Mortgages, on pages 312, 313 and 314; and said mortgage and note thereon secured were on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1861, by an instrument of writing duly assigned by the said Israel G. Lash to Emmanuel Good, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1861, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., in book 'B' of Assignments on pages 56 and 57.

And there is now claimed to be due on said note and mortgage at the date of this notice the

of said 1884-1890, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to collect the same, the said mortgage is hereby declared a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided that the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: Lot No. 8, and the south half of lot No. 9 in Collins' Addition of outliers to vicinity of St. Paul, together with the described buildings and appurtenances thereunto, to the highest bidder, at the county, at public auction, to the highest bidder, under, for, cash, at the front door of the Courthouse, in the city of St. Paul, in said county of Ramsey, on the 10th day of March, A. D., 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M., to pay and satisfy the amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage, and the costs and expenses of said sale.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—DISTRICT COURT SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Caleb Morgan against Luke Marvin and Mary A. Marvin, his wife, Elsie B. W. and Ann B. W. his wife, William H. Snider, Joseph Dudley Richard Marvin, Henry Caldwell and Orlando B. Terrell.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action, on the 26th day of September, A.

On the 10th day of March, A. D. 1887, by the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Minnesota; the subject-matter of which was, Two tracts of land, more fully described as follows, to-wit: One tract of land situated in the County of Ramsey, and lying more fully substituted and appointed by the said Court to execute and carry into effect said judgment and decree, in favor of the Referee thereunder named—will sell at public auction to the highest bidder thereof, to-wit, at the front door of the Courthouse of the County of Ramsey, in the City of St. Paul, in the County of Ramsey, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of March, A. D. 1887, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises, to-wit:

Section real estate, that is to say:

All that tract or parcel of land situate and known as Lot No. 16, in Block number forty-three, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot number thirty-three in block number forty-three, in Klinton's Addition

tion to the City of St. Paul.  
Dated St Paul, February 2d, 1883.  
DANIEL A. ROBERTSON,  
Sheriff of Ramsey County.  
H. R. BIGELOW, TUESDAY, in-fol-  
low

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**HENRY McKENTY**  
DEALER IN  
**REAL ESTATE,**  
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.  
ag-Will also locate Land Warrants and s-  
Real Estate on Commission. jaus-dwly

**HATS, CAPS, &c.,**  
25 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois

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**WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH**  
NOW OFFER FOR  
**Early Spring Trade,**

By the Package or Dozen,  
**5,000 Cases,**  
**HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS**  
*UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS.*  
**PALE MONARCH, &**  
**PALE MONARCH, &**  
 Comparing full lines of all new styles, make  
 the **LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK**  
 to be found **WEST of the SEA BOARD,** most  
 of which was purchased before the late advan-

From all sections of the WEST, will find a STOCK full at all SEASONS, and well adapted to their wants, and are assured that our long experience in trade, extensive acquaintance with manufacturers and ample means for buying large lots for CASH, enables us to offer GOODS at the very LOWEST PRICES. LARGE BUYERS who are prepared to sell GOODS at a DISCOUNT, can make small advances on MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

**ORDERS**  
Shall receive prompt personal attention.  
m3-3mo **Weber, Williams & Fitch**  
**FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.**  
Before leaving for New York, we will offer  
our stock of  
**CARPETS, MOUSE FURNISHING**  
**AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**

AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,  
AT  
**OLD PRICES,**  
Regardless Late Advance  
AT THE  
Great Carpet Hall, Bridge Road  
At the OLD STAND, 54th late 55th St.

THE OLD STAND of the late firm of STROB  
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 FOR CASH ONLY!  
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 NEW SPRING GOOD  
 AT  
 HOGAN & CAMP'S.  
 Splendid lot of

**Spring Delaines,**  
**Black and White Check**  
**AND OTHER**  
**DRESS GOODS**  
**BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c.**

JUST RECEIVED,  
 By Express,  
 A FINE LOT OF  
 Ladies', Misses' and

Children's  
BALMORALS  
Also a lot of  
CAVALRY BOOTS.  
WM. J. SMITH & CO.







